

888. NOW READY. 1888.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1888.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SEVEN ANNUAL ISSUE)
COMPILED AND APPENDED PLANS, &c.,
Royal Spec. pp. 1,200... \$3.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal Spec. pp. 816... \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised, and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.
It contains a great deal of statistical
and other information for
HONGKONG, —
Kobe (Hyogo).
Do. Ladies' Directory. Osaka.
Do. Peak Directory. Tokyo.
Do. Military Forces. Yokohama.
MACAO. —
China. —
Hakodate.
Philippines. —
Kohow.
Swatow.
Amoy.
Takao.
Tsimshau.
Tamsui.
Kulang.
Foodow.
Wenlow.
Shantou.
Chinkiang.
Wuhu.
Kuching.
Hankow.
Ilang.
Chungking.
Chefoo.
Takao.
Tsin-tsin.
Peking.
Port Arthur.
Nanking.
COWRA.—
Soul.
Jenouhan.
Fusau.
Yonsan.
JAPAN.—
Nagasaki.
NAVAL SQUADRONS.—
British. French.
United States. German.
Japanes. Chinese Northern.
SHIPING.—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. N. C. Co.
Japan S. S. Co. C. & M. S. B. Co.
Loo-Ching N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.
Dongas Mar. S. N. C. Co. Miscellaneous Coast
China Mar. S. N. C. Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contain
the names of
FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been mostly
revised in a superior style—and brought up
to date. They now consist of
SIXTY-THREE MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PORT,
MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF THE CONCESSIONS, SHANGAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1888.
Tables of Barometric Pressure, 1888.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of Chinese Festivals, Fairs, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1888.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai, and Nanking.
Hongkong Chair Jirriahs, and Boat Hire.
Hongkong Char Jirriahs, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
Court Circulars Pages

of closely printed matter, to which reference is
constantly required by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with the
Countries embraced within the scope of
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numer-
ous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but
will be found in the book.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

—“Treaty of Tientsin, 1858

—“Treaty of Canton, 1860

—“Treaty of Commerce, 1868.

—“Treaty of Amity, 1873

—“Additional, 1888

—“Peking, 1880

German, Tsinbin, 1861

Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN.—
Netherlands United States Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANNAM

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Chinese. Siam

Japanese. Corea

LEGAT

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Sabots in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881, 1884, 1886, 1886.

Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Tables of Consular Fees

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Affirmative Rules

Federal Jurisdiction Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Tables of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act

TRADE REGULATIONS

China. Siam

Japan. Customs, Seizure, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-
ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Postage Regulations

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

Port Regulations

&c., &c., &c.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, when
it is published, or to our Agents—

Mrs. A. G. L. Smith.

Swatow.

Amoy.

Mosser, G. Gerard & Co.

FORMOSA.

Mosser, G. Gerard & Co.

Poohong.

Mosser, Hodge & Co.

Ningpo.

Mosser, Kelly & Walsh, S. G. Hall & Holt Co-operative Co.

Mosser, Kelly & Walsh.

NORTHERN & H. CO. Co-operative Co.

London Ports and Kelly & Walsh.

NAGASAKI.

Mosser, The C. & J. Trading Co.

KOBE, OSAKA.

Mosser, Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA.

Mosser, Diaz Paetres & Co.

SAIGON.

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DAIHO.

M. G. Lovell.

SINGAPORE.

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London Cannon St.

M. W. M. White.

PARIS.

M. L. H. Richy.

Paris.

M. L. P. Fisher.

Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK.

M. A. Wind.

Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January, 1888.

INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED

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ON RECEIVED.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CROCO-

LATE CREAM, BURNT ALMONDS,

AND

SUNDEY SWEETS,

ALSO,

ROSE WATER & OTHER CRACKERS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS,

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CHROMOS OR SWISS AND HOME

S C E N E R Y.

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC

ALBUMS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1887.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals or firms.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not clearly legible will be confined to one side of the paper.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After half-hour the copy is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1888.

The German gunboat *Uta* arrived in Hongkong on the morning of the 8th inst. from Elong-kong.

Among other changes in the British Consular Service in China, it is reported that Mr. G. W. Mansfield has been appointed Consul at Swatow.

Mr. S. Watson, who succeeds Mr. H. A. Glazier at Swatow, Mr. F. Townsend, who has been appointed Consul at Tsimshau.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys, who succeeds Mr. G. W. Mansfield at Tsimshau.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys, who

highly inflammable, and unless the greatest care is exercised, fires constantly result from the use. It appears further that in a dry climate, like that of Canton, the danger of fire is very great, and that last winter scarcely a day passed without one or two of the number being responsible to kerosene, notably the great fire in November last, outside the South Gate, in which over 1,000 families were burnt out and over 10,000,000 dollars' worth of property was consumed.

We must attribute therefore the daily increasing frequency of these disasters to the increasing consumption of kerosene, since the introduction of which incalculable injury has been done to Chinese life and property in this province alone, to say nothing of the other coast and riverine provinces.

It may even be said that the injury done to Chinese life and property is greater than that done by opium, for although opium is indeed a poison, its action is slow, whereas with kerosene, which is found everywhere, if it once catches fire, it spreads the more you try to put it out, and in a moment the neighbourhood is in a blaze and life and property are constantly destroyed.

It is also matter of importance, although in a less degree, that since the introduction of the tea-tax, consumption of the native industry in peanut, coca, and bean-oil has day by day diminished.

Having in view this we had last year instructed the various *teha* stations to impose heavy additional duties on kerosene, hoping by increasing its cost to diminish its consumption, which led to the American Minister addressing the Tsung-lu Yamen, who called on us for a report, which we made.

We would submit that, by the Tientsin foreign merchants are forbidden to deal in sulphur or saltpetre, as these concern the military organisation, or in rice or beans as these affect the food supply of the people, and that there is present therefore for Articles prohibiting for importers trading (even so) in China products that could not therefore be sold in China, as these do not conform to the Chinese taste. In order to profit themselves, on having us and introducing foreign produce shown to be so highly injurious to the welfare of the people, did.

We would submit, also, that, as by the Supplementary Treaty with America, made in 1853, provision was made to limit Chinese emigration to that country and prevent its increase, as the computation of Chinese labour found to be the chief cause of the trouble, that if we can prohibit our going there because Chinese labour is injurious to their interests, we have an equal right to prohibit the importation of kerosene when it is injurious to us. The law that nations have a right to protect their own interests and prevent injury being done to their people applies to both countries alike, if there be any justice; and when either Government acts in accordance with the principles enunciated by the other.

We request therefore that the Tsung-lu Yamen may be instructed, noting the precedent of the Supplementary Treaty, and on the ground of the injury done to this province, to arrange with the American Minister for the institution of regulations in this matter, and also that secret instructions may be given by H.E. Chang Yiu-han, the Minister at Washington, to the Consul General at Peking, to instruct him on the subject, so that in future foreign merchants may not be allowed to import kerosene, or that they may only be allowed to do so in limited quantities, or that, as has been done with opium, special tariff rates may be established putting kerosene out of the category of ordinary merchandise and leaving it to China to tax it as pleases.

If this is done, in a few years the import will drop to nothing, will largely decrease, and native trade will greatly benefit.

Having in view the importance of care for the interests of the people, and trusting to prevent the recurrence of the calamity of fire, we, Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Canton, and Wu Ta-ching, Governor of Canton, hereby submit this Memorial, praying that Her Majesty the Empress and His Majesty the Emperor may be graciously pleased to cast their Sacred glance thereon.—*Daily News.*

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Civil and Military Gazette stated that it is quite true that antarctic coal of most excellent quality has been discovered in the hills along the Peishi Valley route from Shih to Quetta. There is one seam about half a mile in length, open to the sky. It is the side of a hill that rises to the station of Naski. Small quantities of the best quality of this coal can be purchased locally at 14 rupees a ton, and there can be no reason, other than the prejudice of those entrusted in the utilisation of the discovery, why not only the railway but the garrison of Quetta should not benefit largely, wood being one of the most expensive of necessities in the whole of the Quetta District.

The engineer is only a man after all, and man is a very amusing animal at times. Johnny Reagen, who gave Jack Dempsey such a tough fusillade in his forty-four round London prize ring fight to a finish the other day, knelt down and said his prayers very devoutly while in his stateroom on board the boat just previous to the fight. His trainer, Mike Donovan, kept beside him and prayed fervently that he could keep his feet. When he arose Reagen crossed himself with much earnestness and hung a little silver image about his neck. Mike Donovan also crossed himself; and then they attended to business. Reagen putting on his spiked shoes, with which it was proposed to lame and perhaps permanently injure his opponent. When the fight was over, and Reagen was beaten and sent from head to foot, he sat down and cried like a baby. He had expected to win the fight either by fair or foul means. His trainer died and cried, and Mike Donovan cried too. "When Mrs. Donovan hears this," he blubbered, "she will be crazy."

A well known office in the Chinatown District, Upper Des Voeux Road, a few days ago, protesting the use of chlorides and carbolic acid as a preservative against fever. "On a little expedition," he writes, "I took 200 Mounted Infantry into the jungles and hills for eight days. During this time we were never out of the jungle. The dacoits fired at us as we went along the paths most days and most nights, but we rarely saw any of the cowardly wretches. There were many who were shot and killed, and we were often very wounded. In eight days we only fired four rounds of ammunition, and two of those (it is so reported) fired at one dacoit; one shot broke his leg, the other his arm. We were told before we started that these jungles were deadly at that especial time of the year from fever, and we could only persuade a few Burmese to go with us with difficulty. We advised them to eat nothing except rice, and all of us, white and black men, ate chlorides and carbolic three times a day. Only one dacoit came out with a little fever. We took no quinine, and I think the prevalent name was 'the right tip.' In our eight days' jaunt we took no grain for animals, but fed them on bamboo leaves and grass, and the ponies kept their condition."

Aden, says a writer in a Bombay paper, is not a bad place to be stationed at. There is nearly always a cool breeze blowing from the sea, there is boating and fishing, you may gallop for miles along the firm sand when the tide is out, and there is a very easy little club down at the Esplanade.

At Aden, however, there were two Irish soldiers who had lost their legs, and one of them fell sick and died. A week or two afterwards, his comrade was lying on his bed in barracks, broad awake, when suddenly he saw the dead man standing by his bedside. He was some what startled, but called him by name and asked him what he wanted. "Tim," said the apparition, "it's all true what Father Molloy used to tell us, and I'm in Purgatory right enough." Tim, "I know you're in Purgatory," "Well," said the other, "it's mighty cold in Purgatory, Tim, after Aden, I tell ye; and I've just got leave to come back to the cold place for half an hour to fetch my great coat."

An important discovery is announced in the Paris *Figaro*, "of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature death." The discovery was made by a scientist in Oil Mart, and it comes from a mineral oil, exists, and may easily grow. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holman, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 23rd February.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 31/4

Bank Bills, on demand 31/4

Bank Bills, at 6 months sight 31/4

Credits, at 6 months' sight 31/4

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 31/2

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 31/2

Credits, at 6 months' sight 4.00

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 71/2

Credits, at 60 days' sight 71/2

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 22/4

Bank on demand 22/4

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 22/4

Bank on demand 22/4

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank at sight 51/4

Private, 90 days' sight 51/2

ON CHINA.—

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—152 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$3 per cent. ex div.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—570 per share, yellow.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 110 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$200 per share.

Taiwan Insurance, Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Cambridge Insurance Office, Limited—\$75 per share, ex div.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—570 per share, yellow.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$70 per share.

Strata Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$29,000 sellers.

Strata Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$21,000 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$105 per cent. premium.

Iudo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. discount.

China and Maule Steamship Company, Limited—\$10 per share.

Dragon Steamship Company, Limited—\$49 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$195 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$159 per share, sellers.

Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$43 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$54 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$10 per share.

Pearl Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Punyoo and Sungkuo Dua Samantana Mining Company—\$124 per share, sellers.

Portuguese Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—65 per cent. premium.

Wongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$142 per share, sellers.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$21 per share.

China Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium, sales.

China Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent. premium, sales.

China Imperial Loan, 1886 E—9 per cent. premium, sales.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From MESSRS. FALCON & CO.'S BUREAU.)

February 2nd.

Barometer 30.10

Temperature 55

Humidity 87

Wind 14

Clouds 14

Thermometer 14

EXTRACTS.

Sir Hercules Robinson was at the time commanding his ship, the *Prometheus*, at Portsmouth. Admiral Bickerston introduced him, in January, 1813, to Cruise, and told him to undertake the mission. The record of what followed is taken from Sir Hercules Robinson's own account of it.

The following instructive letter, signed "A. Clerk," appears in the English *Mechanic*:—Your highly esteemed correspondent, F. R. A. S., says that this subject has been thoroughly threshed out; but I do not feel that this is the case, and I think it is rather one which will continue to grow in interest the more it is popularly understood; and especially when it becomes known that the spot where the day begins can be satisfactorily explained why he had so long delayed putting his information into the hands of the authorities. There was only one group of islands which at all corresponded with the cluster that had been described by the dying Spaniard. This was the group which is known as the Salvages; and thither she anchored for some time in Funchal Roads, Madeira; and while he was on shore Captain Robinson made discreet inquiries.

The theory of the subject is indeed perfectly understood; but the facts of the case are very little known even to scientific men, for it is not matter dependent in any way on science or astronomy, but a mere question of fact dependent on accident alone. One would expect that the starting-point of time for the whole human race would have been a spot as interesting to travellers, and as celebrated as the source of the Nile or the Congo; and whenever the poets grasp the majesty of the ideas associated with this mysterious womb of time, they will certainly not fail to sing of it. Most people imagine that if we were living at the spot where the day commences, we should observe nothing extraordinary, but that the days would glide evenly by, as they do in Europe and elsewhere; but this is by no means the case.

If the spot from which the new day sets forth should happen to be on land (and as a matter of fact it is so), we must be prepared to expect some interesting anomalies there. Captain Robinson must have felt at that moment that he was getting very warm. Two millions of dollars are worth, roughly, \$400,000; and a naval officer who succeeds in recovering anything like that amount of treasure is tolerably sure of profiting considerably.

The captain sent for his officers and told them the whole story; but he desired them to announce only half the truth to the men. They were told to search for a murdered sailor who was supposed to be buried somewhere above high-water mark; and, accordingly, fifty or sixty of the ship's crew, with sailors and boarding-pikes, were landed and were informed that the discoverer of the coffin should receive a large reward.

The Russians are busy on Monday while the Americans are in church, on Sunday, to the great interruption of business. Here, then, is evidently the answer to the question, Where does the day begin? As this territory has now been ceded to the United States, the Russian chronology must gradually but inevitably die out, and the starting-point will doubtless thereafter be where it ought to be—viz., on one of the Aleutian or Bering Straits islands, if following Russian usage, so that no inconvenience will be felt, by anybody. We may record the boundary line between Alaskan and American territory as a portion of a meridian, and some very amusing and seemingly paradoxical results will occur there, quite opposed to our common notions. Let us, for example,

consider the coming New Year's Day of 1888.

The longitude of Sitka is such that the new year will commence there about 9 o'clock in the morning of next Saturday, December 31 (Greenwich time); during the first three hours the new year will only have passed about as far as New Zealand, all the rest of the world will still be in 1887. Any person born in this region will date his birth from January, 1887; but his cousin, born in Europe many hours afterwards, will date their birth from 1887. He will be the younger in age, but the older in date, and if he chance to inherit family wealth and title, he may possibly afford someday an interesting case for the ingenuity of the lawyers and an apt illustration of the utility of universal time. Fifteen hours later the new year will have reached England, and the midnight peals will joyously herald its advent; after twenty-four hours the earth will have completed its revolution, and for a single instant only, before the next day starts, the entire world will be living under the date of January 1, 1888. But, now, let us for a moment consider the case of the people living on the American side of the line. The first of January will have only just commenced for them, and they will have to wait twenty-four hours longer before it will terminate; it follows from this that each day exists on some part of the earth for forty-eight hours, and for the same reason the year endures for 366 days; during the whole of the first twenty-four hours we have 1887 on one side of the line, and 1888 on the other. A Russian can at any time cross the borders and spend yesterday with his friends, or an American can enter Russia (where he will find it to-morrow) and enjoy the New Year's dinner with his Russian neighbour and return home in ample time to spend the evening of the old year with his family. If he stands astride on the boundary line there will be an instant during which his foot will be the one in yesterday morning, the other in yesterday night, while his body will be still in to-day, that is the day just expiring—and, if he enjoys the position, he may remain there throughout a day forty-eight hours long. The whole problem is an instructive one, and sufficiently interesting to be generally known and understood."

A BURIED TREASURE.

Towards the end of the year 1812 a Danish sailor, named Christian Cruise, obtained an introduction to one of the superior officials at the Admiralty and told a strange story. A few years earlier he had been stricken with yellow fever, and had been sent to the hospital at Santa Cruz. There he had met with a Spanish sailor. The Spaniard had died; but a few days before his death he had made a confession to Cruise.

In 1804 the Spaniard had said, I was returning in a Spanish ship from South America to Cadiz, with a cargo which included about two millions of dollars in coins. When within a few days' sail of Cadiz, we hoisted a small vessel, from which we learned that war had been declared and that British cruisers would prevent our reaching a Spanish port. The captain resolved to try back for the West Indies, and so to endeavour to save the treasure; but the crew, who were anxious to get home, greatly objected to this proceeding; and one morning, when the vessel was off a cluster of small, uninhabited islands fifty leagues to the southward of Madeira and nearly in its longitude, they mutinied, killed the captain, and hauled the ship into a little bay on the south side of one of the islands. I do not know the name of the island, but it was about three miles round, and was high, flat, and green at the top. The crew landed the chest of dollars, cut a trench in the sand above high-water mark, buried the treasure, depositing upon it in a box the body of the murdered captain; and then put to sea. Of course they intended to return at a favourable opportunity; but the ship got ashore on one of the barren keys near Tolosa and went to pieces, only two men escaping.

Such was the substance of the confession. The Spaniard added that of the two survivors of the wreck one had since died. The narrator, therefore, along with living beings knew of the buried treasure; and he also died soon after he had confided his secret to Cruise.

The Admiralty people seem to have told the Dane that they didn't believe him; yet the Secretary, at the instigation of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Venning, wrote to Sir Edward Bickerston, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and directed him to put Cruise on board the first King's ship that was likely to touch at Madeira, and to order the captain of the vessel to make researches into the truth of the man's statements. It happened that Captain (afterwards Admiral)

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?

G. R. A. S., had been appointed to the *Chung Ngu San Po* (Chinese Daily Press), and he was sent to Hong Kong to take up his post. He arrived in time to witness the arrival of the *Prometheus* at Portsmouth, and to learn that the Dane had died.

Captain Robinson carefully examined and cross-questioned the man, and arrived at a strong conviction of his honesty. Cruise asked for no reward unless the sequel should prove the truth of his story; and he satisfactorily explained why he had so long delayed putting his information into the hands of the authorities. There was only one group of islands which at all corresponded with the dying Spaniard. This was the group which is known as the Salvages; and thither she anchored for some time in Funchal Roads, Madeira; and while he was on shore Captain Robinson made discreet inquiries.

Captain Robinson was at the time commanding his ship, the *Prometheus*, at Portsmouth. Admiral Bickerston introduced him, in January, 1813, to Cruise, and told him to undertake the mission. The record of what followed is taken from Sir Hercules Robinson's own account of it.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 16th November, 1872. [15]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL WARRANT OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

[THE] UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £25,000, at reduced rates.

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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £25,000, at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (£SUBSCRIBED) £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN, SANG, EMI.

HAN HUP, ESS., YOK CHONG PENG, ESS., CHAN LI CHOT, ESS., HOI CHUN, ESS.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agents.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road, West.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1782]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[THE] UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1782]

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THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S.

5. YEARE DIVIDEND, POLICY

[THIS] Policy secures to its insured the option of renewing his Insurance at the end of any 5 Year period, and receiving for his Policy a cash surrender value together with his share of accumulated surplus apportioned as a dividend. If death occurs, the full amount of the Policy will be paid immediately on proof of death, together with a Mortuary Dividend of 50 per cent. of all premiums received during its 5 Year period in which death may happen.

Prospectus and full particulars may be had on application to:

BIRLEY DAILEYMPLE & CO., Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [1783]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[THE] UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Hongkong, 1st April, 1883. [1783]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

[THE] Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of £50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [1786]

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE NO. 1, "BAL'S COURT," Bonham Road.

Apply to: HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [1786]

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE NO. 1, "BAL'S COURT," Bonham Road.

Apply to: BELILIOS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [1787]

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE NO. 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Agents.

Also, ROOMS FOR OFFICES Upstairs.

Apply to: HO TUNG, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hongkong, 13th January, 1888. [1788]

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1888.)

N. O. 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Agents.

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